

collected them from under a rock in Box Canyon, seven miles south of Las Vegas. The species may be quite rare here since this record is apparently the first for the state and represents a substantial range extension from the nearest reported locality, Trinidad, Las Animas County, Colorado (Blanchard, 1942). The specimens are too badly shriveled to facilitate accurate scale counts.

Crotalus v. viridis Rafinesque. Rattlesnakes are rare in the vicinity of Las Vegas as well as in the mountains to the north. None were taken alive. A single mutilated specimen (24967) was secured atop the mesa at the Las Vegas airport in August. The attendant mentioned that he had seen four other rattlers which had been killed near this same location during the past year.

Gambelia w. wislizenii (Baird and Girard). As might be expected from its type locality at Santa Fe, New Mexico, the leopard lizard occurs about Las Vegas. It seems, here as elsewhere, limited to areas of large rocks. It is not so numerous as the other lizards found, only two individuals having been seen during the summer. One of these was handled and examined closely while alive, but no specimens were secured for preservation.

Holbrookia m. maculata X *approximans*. Intergrades are to be expected in this region and the two specimens taken (25248, 25251), both from Las Vegas, are inadequate to allow a thorough analysis of the population. Other specimens were noted but at first were confused with *Sceloporus* and, therefore, no exact data on the local distribution and abundance are available.

Sceloporus g. graciosus Baird and Girard. As suggested by Smith (1946, p. 251) the range of this species may be more extensive than is known. A single specimen (25656) from Las Vegas extends the range somewhat southeastward.

Sceloporus undulatus tristichus Cope. This subspecies was very abundant both at Las Vegas and at Montezuma, 7 miles northwest of Las Vegas. It inhabits the plains and mesas as well as the wooded hillsides. It seemed to be more abundant than the horned lizard in the Transition Zone but the latter far outnumbered it on the plains.

Nos. 25250, 25657-8 are retained.

Phrynosoma cornutum (Harlan). This horned lizard was not found at Las Vegas and it is very doubtful if it occurs there. Two specimens were brought, however, from Clayton, Union County, about 130 miles to the northeast, where it was declared by its collector to be quite common.

Phrynosoma douglassii hernandesi (Girard). This is the most

abundant reptile (or at least the most frequently encountered) in the immediate vicinity of Las Vegas and it is quite common in the mountains for at least 40 miles to the north and west. Hundreds of specimens could have been secured for they were seen practically every day throughout the summer. They were most abundant in weedy vegetation along the banks of streams but they were also collected or seen high on the hillside among the pines (*Pinus ponderosa*) and scrub oak (*Quercus undulata*) and on the short-grass mesas north and east of the city. Young ones become very abundant in late July and early August. This suggests that in this species hatching or birth occurs in mid-summer.

A constant variation in color was noted between specimens of the short-grass area and of the wooded hillsides. The former were consistently much lighter than the latter; and the darker individuals did not change noticeably when kept in captivity for several days. The color distinction may be indicative of the impending intergradation with *P. d. ornatissimum*.

Specimens retained are from Mora County, near Mora (25207); San Miguel County, Las Vegas (25205, 25208-14); and Taos County, near Taos (25215). The specimen from Taos is poorly preserved but it measures 108 mm. snout to vent and 145 mm. overall. These figures are in excess of the maximum size reported by Smith (1946, p. 304-5).

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